

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR OCEANS

Consultation Draft

Why a Global Partnership for Oceans?

All countries rely on the living oceans' diverse ecosystems and products for food security, jobs, revenues, storm protection, nurseries, tourism and climate regulation. However, the long-term health of the oceans, and the benefits they provide, are severely threatened by human impacts – overfishing, pollution, habitat destruction and the acidification and warming associated with higher carbon emissions. It is estimated that over the past 30 years, fisheries mismanagement alone has resulted in lost income and opportunity worth \$2.2 trillion. Though many public and private organizations work to improve the management of the living oceans, the deterioration continues. There are many success stories and good solutions and opportunity and hope especially for developing nations. The need for catalytic financing, greater collaboration and knowledge sharing is at the heart of this Global Partnership.

What does it aim to do?

Although both developed and developing countries, international agencies, conservation organizations and numerous private sector groups have been investing hundreds of millions of dollars annually in discrete projects aimed at improving ocean management and protection, they have not yet coalesced on a common set of goals. The Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO) aims to bring organizations together to better coordinate efforts around an agreed set of goals and objectives. It also aims to catalyze finance and share knowledge on progress, thus creating a powerful force for change.

More specifically, this globally coordinated effort would invest the necessary resources and support ocean governance in a number of priority countries and regions. Both by demonstration and by scaling up progress in these areas, the Partnership will promote healthier and more economically productive oceans.

economic incentives to reduce these risks (e.g. pollution fees, marketable permits, etc.); assisting countries to effectively govern off-shore extractive industries and reduce the risks of pollution.

Managing the resource: create incentives for long-term protection and sustainable management of critical coastal and ocean habitats; clarifying or creating rights-based fisheries, such as community quota, territorial use rights, vessel day schemes, enforcement mechanisms; advising governments on policies which create the right incentives for sustainable fishing; clarifying and improving certification standards for wild fisheries and aquaculture.

Certification: With the widespread concern that the proliferation of seafood certification standards is confusing buyers and creating burdens on producers, the Partnership will work with industry, governments and certifying bodies to develop well-defined and credible certification schemes, help define minimum standards and through its efforts to reform fisheries governance, make it more likely

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On the basis of these investments, the partnership will enable long-term private investment in more sustainable ocean uses.

3. Sharing knowledge and solutions globally

The Partnership will support global advocacy of lessons learned, and will widely disseminate knowledge on solutions. It will bring the latest oceans data and knowledge about solutions together under one online portal, while also fostering knowledge-sharing between nations. The Partnership will also prioritize monitoring and evaluation in priority regions, for example through tracking oceans health and fisheries performance.

What will the Global Partnership for Oceans achieve?